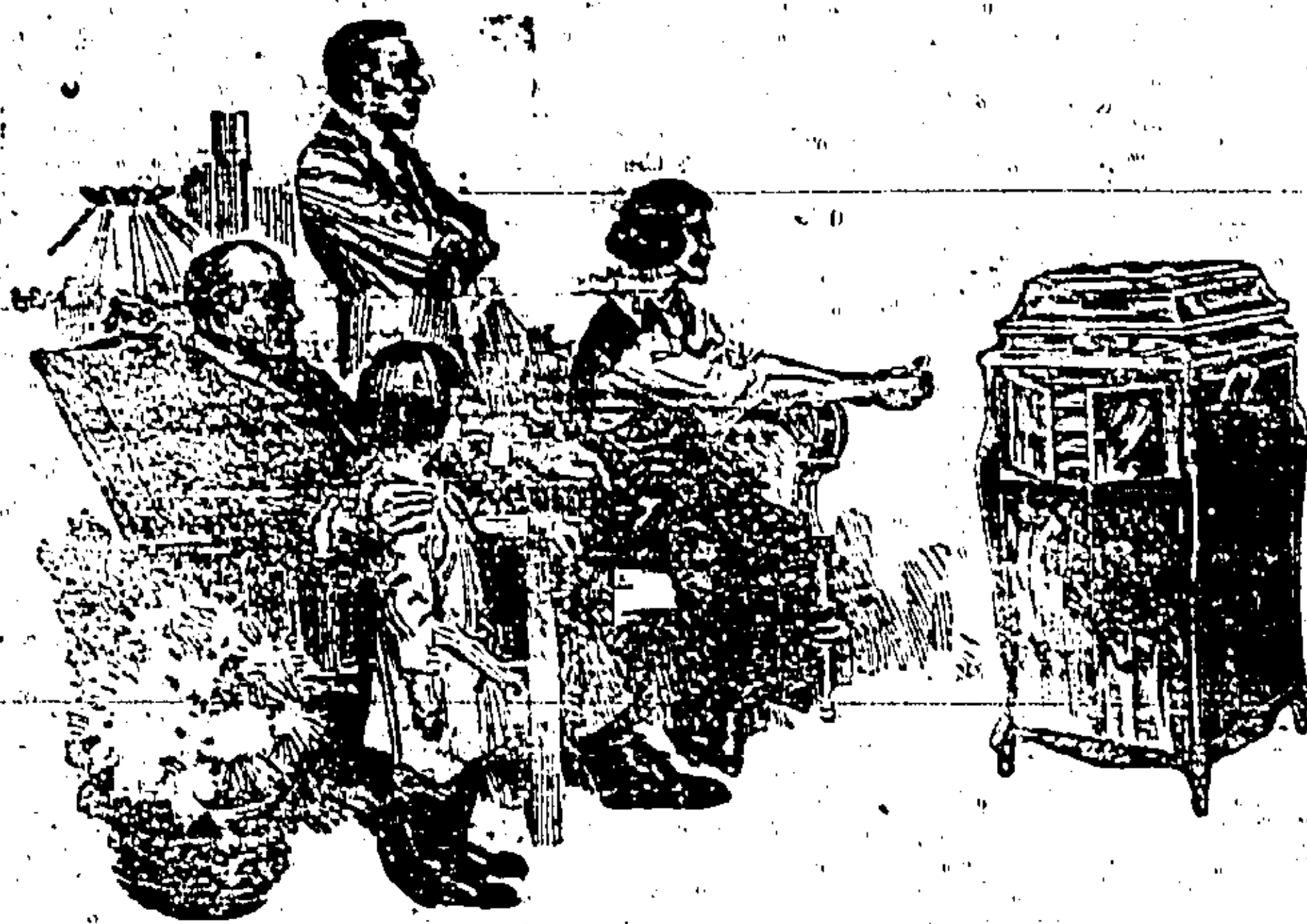
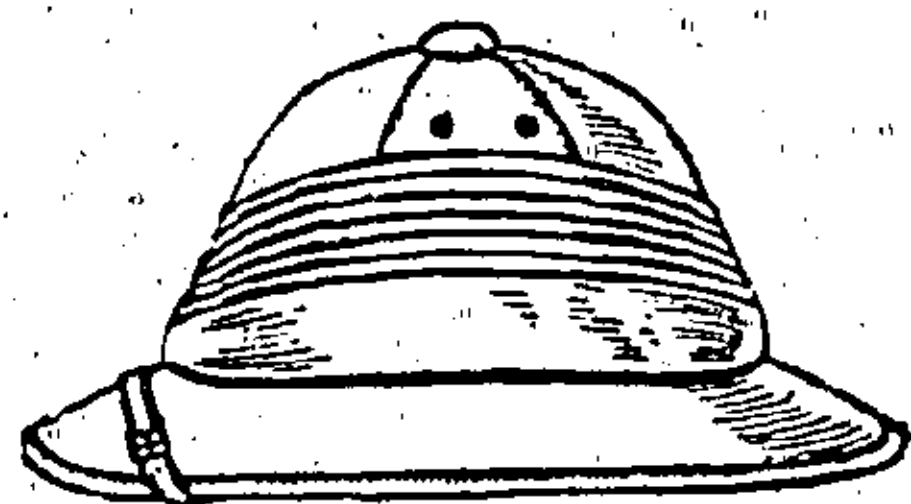


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DEFENDING THE DEAD.
LORD NORTHCLEFFE AND EARL
KITCHENER.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. MAURICE.]

Owing to my absence in Paris I have only just had an opportunity of reading Lord Northcliffe's famous article in the *New Illustrated* of February 15th on Mr. Lloyd George. In this article occurs the following passage:—"The British nation is generous towards those who serve it well. It allows good service to wipe out past weakness or error; and it is right in this. It did not recall Mr. Lloyd George's silence in 1915, when it was whispered about, and known for a certainty, that by failing to send our armies in France the high explosive for which Sir John French (then Commander-in-Chief) was repeatedly asking, Lord Kitchener was endangering our chances of victory," writes General Maurice in the *Daily News*.

This is a repetition of the attacks made upon Lord Kitchener by Lord Northcliffe's papers in May, 1915. Those attacks were the so far justifiable that they were an attempt to rouse the country to a sense of the dangers of a very perilous situation. It is notorious that at that time there was a grave deficiency of heavy guns, of high explosive shells, and of munitions of all kinds. It is, at least, excusable that Lord Northcliffe did not stop to inquire too nicely who was responsible for this state of affairs. Further, Lord Kitchener was then alive, and was able to defend himself if he thought fit to do so. Now he is dead, and Lord Northcliffe has had ample time in which to investigate the truth of this charge, which he repeats.

KITCHENER'S VISION.
Lord Kitchener was called to the War Office by Mr. Asquith on the outbreak of war. He was not a magician, and he could not at a touch provide the vast machinery and establishments required to equip a nation in arms, but he could, and did foresee, what no one else foresaw, that in order to win the war we should have to arm and train the majority of the nation.

Neither he nor any other soldier in Europe had, however, conceived of a war in which guns would be in action all day and every day. In previous wars collisions between the opposing forces had been incidents; in this they were permanent in touch, and needed for their work as much ammunition as had in the past sufficed for a great engagement. I remember well hearing of Lord Kitchener's look of horror when he heard that on the morning of March 10th, 1918, at Neuve Chapelle, the first and last of our battles in trench warfare, our guns had fired off more ammunition than had been expended during the whole of the South African war. The Germans had not supposed that such masses of shell would be required, and they attribute their failure in 1918 largely to the fact that they ran short of ammunition; our French comrades were equally surprised, and Sir John French, who as Chief of the Imperial General Staff before the war was responsible for our preparations, had not supposed that we should be insufficiently provided with shell. All armies engaged had, in fact, to learn by experience what the new conditions entailed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PART.
None the less Kitchener did at once proceed to expand our manufacture of guns, shell, and other munitions. In October, 1914, Mr. Asquith appointed a Special Munitions Committee of the Cabinet, of which Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a member, to assist the War Office in these matters. The first warning as to the seriousness of our position came, not from Lord Northcliffe, but from Lord Kitchener, who, on March 15, 1915, stated in the House of Lords that owing to such difficulties work, and the temptations of drink, the output of munitions was insufficient to supply "the enormous demands, not only of ourselves, but of our Allies," and he added, "I can only say that the supply of war material is causing me very serious anxiety." He said further, "This output can only be obtained by a careful and deliberate organisation of the whole resources of the country." Mr. Asquith's Government recognised that it would be beyond the power of the War Office to carry through alone such an organisation to obtain the necessary labour, to smooth over labour difficulties, and to develop to the utmost such of our industries as could be turned to the manufacture of war material. Therefore, early in April, 1915, Mr. Asquith appointed a Special Committee, with Mr. Lloyd George as chairman, to deal with these matters, and the responsibility for them passed out of Lord Kitchener's hands.

THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.
As is well known, the attacks made by Lord Northcliffe's paper in May, 1915, nine months after the outbreak of war, upon Mr. Asquith's Government and upon Lord Kitchener, were largely instrumental in bringing about a political crisis and the formation of the first Coalition Government. The Ministry of Munitions was inaugurated on June 6th, 1915, that is, just eleven months later, and thirteen months after the institution of Mr. Lloyd George's Committee, the first complete shell produced by the new Ministry was fired in France. In 1916, every round of ammunition fired by our guns was produced under arrangements for which Lord Kitchener was responsible; this included the provision of the large quantity of shell fired in the Battle of Loos, in September, 1915. Lord Northcliffe, in fact, charges Lord Kitchener with having failed to do in nine months what Mr. Lloyd George first began to accomplish in thirteen. During

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION.THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
SCHEME.SOUND ADVICE BY A FOREIGN
RESIDENT.

Under the auspices of the Racial Discrimination Abolition Association a meeting was held at the Seiyoken Hotel, Uyeno Park, recently. Among those present were Count Ogi, a member of the House of Peers, Mr. T. Sugita, ex-President of the House of Representatives, Lieut-General G. Sato on the retired list, Vice-Admiral Koizumi on the reserve list, Mr. J. Okabe of the Ken-seikai, Mr. Kokube of the Seiyukai, Mr. T. Shiba, representing the Tokyo Press, Mr. K. Kubokawa, representing the Buddhists, and Mr. G. Soejima, representing "scholars." Mr. T. Sugita presided.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The Japanese people hereby oppose the League of Nations, which is not based on the abolition of racial discrimination."

Mr. Ryohji Uchida urged that if Japan's proposal for the abolition of racial discrimination is not accepted by the League of Nations, "As far as Japan is concerned, it is not impossible that her sovereignty will be jeopardized in some cases. Those who are opposed to the abolition of racial discrimination hold that there is a wide difference in the customs and manners of the white and coloured races. For the sake of justice and humanity and for the maintenance of permanent peace, Japan should refuse to join the League of Nations if her proposal is not realized."

Vice-Admiral Koizumi emphasized that all questions dealt with at the Peace Conference are related to the internal affairs of the various countries. The contention that racial discrimination is a domestic affair is a mere pretext and has no value at all from a logical and practical standpoint. The armament restriction question is also an important internal problem. The action of the United States, with the backing of Great Britain, in proposing the organization of a League of Nations, is based upon a desire to control the world. In case the conscription and labour union schemes are carried into effect, Japan will ultimately be ruined. It is, therefore, advisable for her to oppose the League of Nations, and, if possible, to make the League a failure. The Admiral proposed "Union a failure." President Wilson, pointing out that the so-called ideals of the President in dealing with the League of Nations and other international problems are open to doubt.

SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE BY A FOREIGN

SPEAKER.
The Rev. A. Reischauer, of the Meiji Gakuin, through a Japanese interpreter, warned his hearers not to be led away by the idea that should the racial discrimination question be submitted to the Paris Conference, the cherished desire of Japan will be realized, because this question is too important and too complicated at such a Conference. The Japanese will be disappointed if they think the desire voiced in the resolution just passed by the meeting will be easily attained. He emphasized that Japan should first remove the discrimination against foreigners, Chinese and Koreans, and then start the movement against other Powers for the removal of racial discrimination. Japan should take the lead of other Asiatic races in dealing with the racial discrimination question, and then demand removal of discrimination on the part of the white race against the coloured races.

MESSRS YARROW AND
HONGKONG.

The Scottish correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News*, writing from Edinburgh, on February 20th, says:—

The trouble between Messrs Yarrow and their workers has an interest far beyond the banks of the Clyde. The firm lately announced the gradual withdrawal of their yards from the Clyde to Vancouver, but even at Vancouver they have had industrial controversies. The Inter-Union Brotherhood connected with the Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders have sent a statement to their Brothers on the Clyde in which they say:—"Since Yarrow took over this yard (at Vancouver) they have never had a job of any size but they had to contend with a strike."

In one of the troubles, "on meeting Mr. N. Yarrow he made a threat that, if we struck on this job all the Government work in the future would go to Hongkong."

those thirteen months Mr. Lloyd George had, and rightly had, far larger powers to control labour and industry than Lord Kitchener ever possessed. Further, when Mr. Lloyd George assumed control, the needs of our army and the requirements of trench warfare, which had surprised the military world, were beginning to be appreciated, and he had the benefit of all the experience which Lord Kitchener had gained, and of all the preparations which Sir John French was repeating by asking Lord Kitchener was endangering our chances of victory"—is therefore an unwarranted attack upon the man who laid the foundations of the victory which we have won. May we hope that in future Lord Northcliffe, like the British public, will be generous towards those who have served us well.

STATE AND HOSPITAL.
WORKERS AS NATIONAL ASSETS.

PLEA FOR "MENDING SHOPS."

Sir E. Napier Burnett, recently attached to the Medical Branch of the War Office, delivered an address to a meeting of the medical profession in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Hospitals in Relationship to the State."

At the outset he remarked that throughout the country at present there would appear to be a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with the present position of the voluntary civil hospital. Referring to the military medical system, he remarked that he was not claiming for it that it was a perfect scheme, but he submitted that it did represent a co-ordinated and organised collection of individual hospital units. On the other hand, each civil hospital was a law unto itself; it had no relationship with any other hospital; there was little attempt made at co-ordinating the work done at the hundreds of scattered and isolated hospital units; in short, there was no system of organisation as existed under the State. These civil hospitals were financed by the result of public appeal to the philanthropic; if the appeal was successful the hospital was enabled to "carry on," but if the appeal failed, as occasionally happened, then wards might have to be closed, and those of the public requiring hospital treatment compelled to endure.

"I am by no means pleading for the military system to be applied to our civil needs," continued the speaker. "On the contrary, I regard that system as being too rigid and mechanical for application to civil life, where we require something more elastic and decentralised, something that will tend more to foster individual initiative. Nor is it my desire to condemn the present voluntary system. I am confident that when the full story of the work accomplished by the voluntary hospital system is written, it will reveal one of the most glorious chapters in the history of our country. But I do submit that this system as now in operation is proving inadequate to cope with the present-day requirements, and is not altogether in harmony with the spirit of the times in doing out as charity the only form of general hospital treatment."

THE "WAITING LIST."
Criticising the hospital "waiting list," Sir Napier Burnett said: "A serious aspect, to my mind, is that very few patients are detained in the hospital so long as they should be, with the result that at great cost we commence a cure with every prospect of success, and just before its consummation, the patient is sent out into conditions and circumstances far from suitable. Naturally, later on many patients reappear, broken down in health. As a medical professional, am I not adopting a self-contradictory attitude when we fail to protest against such an anomaly as a waiting list?"

The human assets of a business, or community, or of the nation at large, might be classified into two groups, viz.: (1) The effective assets, and (2) the non-effective assets. He suggested that what ever tended to lower the efficiency of a worker, thus increasing the second group at the expense of the first was a matter of serious national concern.

"I submit to you that another causal factor, probably no less important than the want of education, in the non-effective assets of a country, is bodily disease leading to unemployment and poverty. It is for the State to provide 'mending shops' for the people, open night and day, with a competent staff in attendance adequately paid, and with ambulances ready as at any fire station, to gather up those who fall out of the ranks. One lesson of this war surely ought to mean that we must endeavour to emancipate ourselves as a profession from the old narrow groove, and henceforth to become equipped for our true function of expert advisers to the individuals, to the community, and to the country at large."

Discussing the out-patient department, Sir Napier Burnett asked why it should not be regarded "as of the very first importance from a scientific point of view. In the wards they dealt with the fully developed, or end products of disease, whereas there were such valuable opportunities amongst the out-patients for recognising and treating disease in its earlier phases. This was a matter that undoubtedly concerned the good government of every town and city, and it might be that the municipality should organise public dispensaries efficiently equipped and with a paid medical staff; at such institutions detailed data of the individual cases could be registered, and the more serious cases passed on to the general hospital, thus co-ordinating the work of the two institutions."

THE INDUSTRIAL SOLDIER.
In conclusion, the speaker said: "I now desire to submit to you the following proposition, namely, that whether he be a military soldier, whose duty it is to fight the country's battles and defend the frontiers, or an industrial soldier—made of female, engaged in producing and building up the wealth of the nation—they have this in common, that they are engaged in the service of the State. If a man or woman be injured in a workshop or in a coal mine, I suggest that he is injured equally as much in his country's service as is the military soldier injured in the battlefield. In Flanders, if this principle be accepted, then the inevitable question presents itself, namely, why is such diverse treatment meted out to the two workers? In the one case a hospital bed, with the best possible facilities for treatment and speedy restoration to duty, is readily provided, while in the other instance the best that is offered him is an act of charity, and so often it is the privilege of allowing his name to be entered on a waiting list. Surely the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, April 28th.

FUTURE OF TSINGTAU.

Luk Ching-chang, the Chief of the Chinese Peace Envoys to Europe, has reported that it has been decided by the Paris Conference to place Tsingtau temporarily under the supervision of the Five Associated Powers.

PARKWELL TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL.

The Administrative Director of the Military Government entertained the Italian Consul at a farewell dinner in the Government Chamber yesterday.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Directors of the Municipal Council have instructed the Public Works Department to proceed with the work of pulling down the city walls and building the new roads without delay.

It is reported that the Kwangsi authorities are proposing to demolish the walls of Pak Sik City, Kwangsi, and build new roads for traffic.

THE RETURN OF SUKIKI.

Lam Po-yik, the chief commander of the 1st Squadron, who has been appointed Tuchun of Fukien by the Military Government, has reported that he has established his Yamen in Shui-on, Fukien, and will proceed thither to assume office.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has decided to establish the Demobilisation Bureau in Nanking. Tuan Chi-jui and Luk Wing-ting are to be appointed directors.

The Peking Government is negotiating with the Hongkong Government for the establishment of a Customs House in Hongkong. The Commissioner-General is appointed to formulate and sign the agreement.

The President, Hsu Shi-chang, proposes to betroth his daughter to the ex-Emperor Sun Tung.

PORTUGUESE EDUCATION.

COMPETITIVE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR
UNIVERSITY COURSE.

The Portuguese community in Shanghai are forming an association, which has for its object the foundation of scholarships to be awarded to students of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, residing in the Far East, to enable them to take University degrees in the "Aurora University," Shanghai. Hitherto, many of these young men, who have shown aptitude for, and the desire to take up, the professions of law, medicine or engineering, have been unable to do so, owing either to the lack of a suitable and conveniently accessible place of learning, or the necessary funds for the four or five years' course of studies. The first difficulty no longer exists, because the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who are the Directors of the "Aurora University," are now prepared to receive selected students. Scholarships will be offered for competition to boys between the ages of 16 and 18, and will be awarded according to the results of the competitive examinations, which will be held periodically. The entire course will take four or five years and will cost about \$1,500. Any information that any Hongkong resident requires may be had from Mr. C. E. de Lopes e Ozorio, Hon. Secretary, care of International Bank, Shanghai.

AN ORDER OF ST. DAVID.

The writer of Welsh Notes in the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* stated recently, that Mr. Lloyd George had conceived the idea of recommending to the King the desirability of instituting a new Order of St. David. The decoration of this Order of St. David, he says, would be reserved exclusively for Welshmen who have rendered conspicuous service to Wales.

logical deduction of my argument is that the State should undertake the responsibility for seeing that the necessary accommodation is provided for the earliest possible mending of the worker in order to restore him to the producing line.

"My conclusion, then, is that it is not a system of absolute State hospitals that this country requires for the immediate future, but that the present voluntary system requires to be emancipated from its present cramped limitations, by the State coming forward to finance the civil hospitals by subsidy, and exercising a co-ordinating control over the whole system, by the establishment of a State hospital department or 'clearing house,' where all data, scientific and administrative, could be collected, analysed, and distributed, leaving the management and administration under the supervision of local health boards, thus making the best use of local knowledge and voluntary talent."

Sir Napier Burnett finally suggested that a request be forwarded from that meeting to the Government for an immediate inquiry into the whole question of civil hospital accommodation throughout the country.

ADVENTURES OF SOME PEARLS.

INTERESTING SUPREME COURT ACTION.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) heard a civil action dating back to 1915.

In June, 1915, Mr. G. Martini, merchant of King's Buildings, claimed from Mr. E. P. Musso, of Hotel Maunsions, the sum of \$4,181.84, being the amount due from the defendant as balance of two promissory notes for \$3,000 and \$1,300 respectively, dated March 2nd, 1914, and May 11th, 1914, payable on demand; also for goods supplied and money paid to Mr. Musso.

In reply to this claim, Mr. Musso paid into Court, on July 8th, 1915, the full amount claimed by Mr. Martini (\$4,281.84). He then claimed from the plaintiff the return of 10 pearls, which were deposited with Mr. Martini for sale on commission. He had asked for the pearls on several occasions, but they had been refused, and Mr. Musso stated that he had suffered damages by reason of this refusal owing to the fall in the price of pearls. Mr. Musso counter-claimed the sum of \$7,914, being the amount of damages he suffered through Mr. Martini's detention of the pearls. In the alternative, Mr. Musso claimed from Mr. Martini the sum of \$7,914 as damages for breach of duty as agent for the sale of the pearls and the negligence of Mr. Martini and by reason of Mr. Martini's want of proper care, skill, or diligence in the performance of his agency. It was this counter-claim which the Chief Justice was engaged in hearing yesterday.

Mr. Martini, replying to the counter-claim, denied the several acts and matters complained of. He denied that his detention (if any) of the pearls was wrongful, inasmuch as, by arrangement between the parties, he held the pearls as security for Mr. Musso's indebtedness to him, and, as his agent, to pay off the same, and said that he had a lien on the pearls. Furthermore, in June, 1914, he, with Mr. Musso's authority, forwarded the pearls to one Cattaneo, in Italy, for sale, subject to Mr. Musso approving the price; whereupon Cattaneo and one Poli, with Mr. Musso's authority, endeavoured, but were unable, to obtain offers for the pearls because of the fall in the market consequent upon the European war. The pearls were therefore returned to Hongkong, where they arrived about the beginning of May, 1915. Mr. Martini denied that his detention (if any) of the pearls caused Mr. Musso any damage as alleged. He denied that he had been negligent or committed any breach of duty to Mr. Musso, or that he had shown any want of proper care or diligence. He further denied that he sent the pearls to America. The pearls were taken to America by the said Poli, without his knowledge or authority. The pearls were given to Poli by the said Cattaneo with Mr. Musso's authority and on his behalf.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Goldring and Phillips) appeared for Mr. Musso, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for Mr. Martini.

Mr. Potter having read particulars of Mr. Musso's counter-claim and Mr. Martini's defence, his Lordship pointed out that nowhere in the counter-claim was it stated that the pearls were sent to America.

Mr. Potter replied that, after the pearls were sent to Mr. Cattaneo, they were subsequently sent, or taken, to America by a Mr. Poli. As a consequence the pearls could not be returned to Hongkong in time, and Mr. Musso lost an opportunity of selling them.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that the defendant purchased, in March, 1914, pearls from the plaintiff valued at \$3,000, and three months later some more pearls for \$1,300. In respect of these two sums, promissory notes were given which were repayable within three months. In May, 1914, Mr. Musso, being in financial difficulties, as a result of unfortunate share transactions, interviewed the manager of the plaintiff firm (G. Martini & Co.) and arranged that he should give to the plaintiff a charge on his household furniture and valuables, including pearls. Mr. Musso agreed to this suggestion of the plaintiff's manager, Mr. Bena (who, no doubt, considered he was looking after the interests of his employer) because he had every intention of paying the plaintiff the money due to him. There was no mention of the pearls in the letter giving the charge, although it was on that letter that Mr. Bena considered that the pearls were included as his security.

It was important that the pearls were given to Mr. Bena to be sold, before the letter giving the charge was written to Mr. Bena.

His Lordship asked whether the pearls were not intended as security.

Mr. Potter: Absolutely not. Our case is that the pearls were given to Mr. Bena to be sold.

Mr. Potter went on to say that the pearls were given to Mr. Bena in June, 1914, to be sent to Mr. Martini at Manila, because it was believed that he would purchase them. Of the 18 pearls sent to Mr. Martini, only 3 had been previously purchased from Mr. Martini. The remainder had been purchased elsewhere. Mr. Martini did not purchase the pearls, and they were sent back to Hongkong. They were then dispatched to a Mr. Cattaneo, in Milan, for the latter to sell, on the condition that Mr. Musso approve the price. Again no sale was effected, and in November, 1914, Mr. Musso informed Mr. Bena that he wanted the pearls back. If those pearls had been returned when they were asked for, Mr. Musso could have sold three of them for \$4,000. The pearls should really have arrived within a month.

His Lordship observed that that was war-time.

Mr. Potter replied that it was the early days of the war and they could prove that letters were arriving from Italy within a month or 5 weeks. The pearls were late in being returned to Hongkong for the reason that they had been taken to America, without Mr. Musso's knowledge. When the pearls finally came back to Hongkong, in May, 1915, the then manager of the plaintiff firm refused to give Mr. Musso delivery. The pearls were taken to America by Mr. Poli, who, the plaintiff alleged, was Mr. Musso's agent, whereas Mr. Musso knew nothing about it. Both Messrs. Cattaneo and Poli were Mr. Martini's agents, and the latter was responsible for their acts.

Mr. Potter then read a series of letters relating to the action. In one letter, from Mr. Bena to Mr. Cattaneo, the latter was promised a per cent. commission if he sold the pearls for \$12,500, as well as half of any sum obtained over \$12,500. Mr. Musso had no knowledge whatever of these very liberal terms, said Mr. Potter. In another letter, from Mr. Poli to Mr. Martini, Mr. Poli wrote of the vicissitudes he went through when he "smuggled" the pearls into New York, and said that it was slavery to have them with him, as if he was caught, it would mean the ruin of his career and his purse. Mr. Potter said that there was some disagreement about the word "smuggled." The plaintiff suggested that the *parols* word "*culamio*," which had been used, did not mean smuggled. He did not care whether the pearls had been taken into America free of duty or not.

Mr. Alabaster objected. It had not been proved that duty was payable.

Mr. Potter said that, if necessary, he proposed to prove it.

His Lordship said it did not affect the case at all.

Mr. Potter agreed. He did not know whether his Lordship would concur in the statement that there was nothing very reprehensible about smuggling.

His Lordship observed that a certain very distinguished Chancellor of the Exchequer had been discovered smuggling cigars. (Laughter.)

Mr. Potter said his point was that the pearls were taken to America without Mr. Musso's knowledge. Mr. Musso thereby lost an opportunity of selling three pearls for \$4,000, and the pearls were subsequently sold by auction.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

BOAT-WOMAN VICTIMIZED.

A Chinese boat-woman, of cargo boat No. 3074, has reported to the Police that, at 9 p.m., on April 27th, while she was in the cabin of her boat, which was lying off Wanchai, three men, one of whom was an ex-Chinese constable, entered the boat, stating that they had been ordered to search it. The men ransacked the boat and stole \$20 in notes. When making off, one of the men snatched an ear-ring from complainant, who immediately gave an alarm. Police whistles were blown, and the three men jumped into the sea and made endeavours to reach the shore. Two of them were arrested and will be produced by Inspector Kent at the Magistracy to-morrow; after an identification parade has been held. The third man is believed to have been drowned.

A WARNING TO HUSBANDS.

TO SUPPORT THEIR WIVES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese quarter-master of a ship, was summoned for non-compliance with a Magistrate's order to pay \$7 a month to his wife.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

It will be remembered that defendant's wife summoned him about a month ago for maintenance, and Mr. J. R. Wood made an order for the payment of \$7 a month as from March 1st. The defendant paid the first instalment and then disappeared. He was arrested on board a steamer yesterday morning.

Mr. d'Almada stated that, as a result of the arrest, defendant had been dismissed from the vessel. Defendant was willing to pay the April instalment, but wished the Magistrate to suspend the order for further payments till he obtained employment. The reason he was unable to pay was that he had to pay \$15 a month under a Summary Court judgment in respect of a debt of \$851.

Mr. Orme expressed the opinion that the man's arrest for a civil debt should not affect his service on the ship. If he was a good workman he ought to be kept on. He thought, however, that the woman had priority over the Summary Court judgment.

Mr. d'Almada: Your Worship appreciates the fact that if he fails to pay either debt he goes to gaol. The man only received \$37 a month.

Mr. Orme: It will serve as a warning to husbands to get on well with their wives and to support them. I think the Company should be asked to keep the man on, so that he may pay his wife's instalments. I think it is more important, and would be to the good of the public, that wives should be supported by their husbands, who, if they failed to fulfil their duty, should be charged.

Mr. Orme made an order that defendant should pay the March instalment, and gave leave to Mr. d'Almada to make an application to the Registrar for suspending future payments.

MUST WEAR TAIL-COATS.

RULE LAID DOWN FOR JAPANESE CELEBRATION.

A correspondent sends us the following with the suggestion that it may convey an idea to the local Peace Celebration Committee:

Swallow-tail coats must be worn on the occasion of the formal ceremonies in Ueno on the day of celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Tokyo as the capital of the Empire, when His Majesty the Emperor will be present. A person who does not wear one must, even though he be entitled by his rank to be present, stand behind others. This was the decision arrived at in the committee meeting held on April 11th, apparently after consultation with the officials of the Imperial Household Department. On that day, special efforts will be made to maintain order, so that no confusion will occur, as was the case at the time of the celebration of the Armistice. Fences are being erected around the place of ceremony inside which those who are entitled to enter will be admitted.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS

ARRESTED.

A POLICE BUSE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, four Chinese were charged with uttering counterfeit coins.

Inspector Terve stated that the counterfeit coins were being passed in great quantities. He sent a Chinese with a marked \$5 note to a house in Reclamation Street. The man went to the place and returned with subsidiary coins which were "duds." The Police then raided the place and arrested defendants in whose possession were "faked" coins.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$2,000 for first defendant, \$1,000 each for the second and third, and \$250 for the fourth.

BREAKING INTO A STORE.

THEFT OF A CWT. OF IRON BOLTS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a cwt. of iron bolts.

Inspector Kent stated that at about 3.30 p.m., on Sunday, a *lukong* noticed four Chinese walking along the Princes' Road carrying a gunny bag on his shoulder. The constable grew suspicious and attempted to stop the men, who ran away. One of the men threw his bag into the sea, and when it was fished out it was found to contain iron bolts. After a long chase two of the men were arrested, and the four bags recovered. Defendants had scaled a wall twelve feet high, and then bored a hole in the door to gain admission to the store.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendants to three months' hard labour each.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

CHINESE COUPLE WIN THE CUP-OUTRIGHT.

Yesterday, in the presence of a very large gathering, which included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung demonstrated, by a magnificent display of tennis, their marked superiority over N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond, who had won the final of the open doubles championship and thereby gained the privilege of challenging the holders. By winning yesterday, for the third year in succession, the Chinese couple obtain possession of the handsome trophy presented.

Taking the match as a whole the winners were not so hard pressed as last year, when they met and beat Nisbet and Hancock. Ng Sze Kwong was particularly brilliant, combining sound judgment with wonderful accuracy. His partner, Wong Po Keung, was sound all through, and on occasions brought off a shot as skilfully as his partner, who really dominated the game. N. E. Kent did not start with his usual steadiness, but improved as the game progressed, and obtained constant applause by the strength and accuracy of his shots from the service line. F. A. Redmond, his partner, seemed to deteriorate in his play as Kent's improved. In the first set he brought off a number of effective strokes, but in the second and the fourth sets, he missed some easy opportunities of scoring.

Apart from the excellence of Ng Sze Kwong, the Chinese pair won because of the perfect understanding that existed between them. Only twice in the whole match were they caught napping, when, in their anxiety to finish a rally, both rushed to the net and the ball was lobbed out of their reach. The Chinese, by the way, made a science of lobbing, and had their opponents in difficulties right through the game. Time and again Kent and Redmond had the mortification of seeing their hardest services and most deadly drives being coolly lobbed over the net to within a few inches of the base line. When Kent or Redmond tried similar tactics, Ng Sze Kwong had them running all over the court with well calculated smashes.

The Chinese couple won the first game, and their opponents two in succession, thanks to Redmond's activity. Then the Chinese quailed. The fifth game saw a couple of long rallies in which Kent and Redmond gained the advantage by good work at the net. The four following games, however, went to the Chinese and they won the set 6-3. In the last game, owing largely to Redmond's fine service, there were six deuces. The end came when Redmond made a wild attempt at a shot from Ng Sze Kwong which would, it appeared, have gone outside.

The Chinese couple started the second set by winning the first two games. Then Kent brought off some effective smashes, and was chiefly responsible in equalising. From this stage onward, it was a ding-dong struggle, first one couple taking a game and then the other. When the set stood at 4 all the Chinese seemed to put on a spurt and a couple of weak smashes by Redmond and the cat-like agility of Ng Sze Kwong gave them the next two games and the set 6-4. Redmond did not show up prominently in the last stages of this set, but Kent did a great deal of sound work at the net.

Kent and Redmond won the third set, the players were sore or tired even till six games had been played and the scoring was level (3-3). Then Kent and Redmond went away with a rush and won two games, making the set 5-3. Ng Sze Kwong's service, of which he did not lose one during the match, intervened, and the Chinese obtained another game. An error of judgment by Ng Sze Kwong, who followed up a drive by going too close to the net, gave the tenth game to Kent and Redmond, who thus won the set 6-4.

In the fourth set the Chinese seemed determined to end matters, and, for a while, they forced the pace considerably. They won three games in succession before giving their opponents one, and then ran off with the next three games in very convincing style. Redmond missed several easy shots. The Chinese couple won the set 6-1 and the match, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RESULTS OF THE PASTOR COMPETITIONS.

The men's Ecclesiastic competition on the 18-hole course at Fan Ling for a cup presented by Surg. Capt. Drepper, R.N., was won by Mr. Higby with a net score of 68.

The men's Bogey competition on the 18-hole course at Fan Ling was won by Mr. E. H. Scott, who was all square.

In the Mixed Doubles competition on the 18-hole course at Fan Ling, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kilgour and Mr. and Mrs. Congdon tied with a score of 98 net.

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TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

RUSSIA TO ASSIST GERMANY MILITARILY.

TURKISH RULE NOT TO BE ELIMINATED FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC IMPASSE.

OPIUM TRAFFIC TO BE SUPPRESSED.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY AND THE ADRIATIC. PRESIDENT WILSON TAKING NO PART IN THE DISCUSSION.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— President Wilson has decided to take no part in the discussion, to-day, on the Adriatic question. French diplomatic circles assume that President Wilson's motive in so doing is due to the fact that America has not signed the Pact of London. Whatever may be decided will have to be signed by President Wilson, as the representative of the United States at the Peace Conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

NEW YORK, April 28th. (Via Paris, April 28th.)

President Wilson, this afternoon, in the first statement dealing directly with the controversial questions before the Peace Conference, issued an official statement dealing with the Adriatic problem. In issuing the statement the President made known what he desired once again to call attention to—the fact that there were certain well-defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis for a lasting peace. The United States simply recalled this, in order that there should be no deviation from these principles. The statement, as issued, was as follows:—

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite, private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the Pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other Powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the Pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that. The several parts of that Empire, it is now agreed by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent States and associated in a League of Nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the Powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. We seek to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller States whose interests are henceforth to be as scrupulously safeguarded as the interests of the most powerful States.

The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany, an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly-defined principles, and which should set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been not only conceived, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of Powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the States which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the States of the Balkan group on prin-

ciples of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

If these principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the north and north-east of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the States of the new Jugo-Slavic group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we had deliberately put the port upon which all these countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a Power of which it did not form an integral part, and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic, or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions, which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the Pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croatsians.

And the reason why the line of the Pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to the sea was not only that here and there on those islands and here and there on that coast there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connections, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary

for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coast safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary. But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian Government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed. It is part also of the new plan of European order which centres in the League of Nations that the new States erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right, for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great Powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honourable a part in establishing.

And on the north and north-east her natural frontiers are completely restored—along the whole sweep of the Alps from north-west to south-east, to the very end of the Istrian Peninsula, including all that great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie and all the fair regions, whose face Nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story, ever since Rome was first set upon her Seven Hills. Her ancient unity is restored.

Her lines are to extend to the great walls which are her natural defence. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly-liberated peoples across the Adriatic those noble qualities of greatness—magnanimity, friendly generosity, and the preference of justice over interest.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the Pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defence, but of the settled peace of the world, now unite with her other associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe. America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countryside. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated, and in which I was her spokesman. The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations. Interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of States new and old, liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of right; above all, the right of the world to peace, and to such settlement of interest as shall make peace secure.

These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND.

GENERAL HALLER EN ROUTE.

PARIS, April 17th.

A Havas message states:— General Haller, accompanied by his staff and the French military adviser, left Paris for Mayence en route to Poland.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COVENANT TO BE ADOPTED IN FINAL FORM SHORTLY.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— During the coming week, the covenant of the League of Nations will be adopted in final form.

THE PEACE TERMS.

THE CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY.

PARIS, April 17th.

A Havas message states:— Determined efforts have been made in the French Chamber of Deputies to obtain a Government statement on the conditions to be imposed on Germany. M. Pichon intimated that the Chamber would have the opportunity of discussing the text of the treaty when signed, basing himself on Clause 8 of the Constitution, preventing the substitution of Parliamentary power for that of the Executive. The final vote gave the Government a majority of 240 votes against 128.

FRANCE'S SECURITY ON THE RHINE.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— There is good reason to believe that, in the peace preliminaries, mention will be made of the guarantees exchanged between Great Britain, France, and America regarding the future of France on the Rhine.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISCUSSION OF IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— At a meeting of the French Cabinet yesterday, Marshal Foch spoke for an hour and twenty minutes on the question of the occupation of the Rhine.

A plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held to-day, when the approval of the Conference will be sought for the League of Nations Covenant in the amended form, and for the report of the Commission on Responsibility for the War.

Probably, the Japanese amendment asking for equality of all nations in the League, and the French amendment regarding the military side of the League of Nations will figure on the agenda of the meeting.

French circles feel that Professor Orlando has a chance of proving that he is a great statesman if he leads the Italian people to carry out a policy of international solidarity on the basis that the Council of Four will not agree to Fiume being wholly under Italian sovereignty.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO NUMBER 75.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A Havas agency message states that the German Government has accepted all the 'Alicia' conditions, and will send a delegation to Versailles, headed by Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The total number of the German delegation will be about 75.

ALLIES UNITED.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A Havas message states:— The French Press note that whatever differences of opinion there may be among the Allies, they relegate them to a back place, showing a united front against German bluff and trickery. America, France and Great Britain are absolutely at one in their attitude towards German efforts to protract the discussion.

The alliance still exists. France, America and Britain will not be divided. NO CONTROVERSY TO BE PERMITTED.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A Havas message states:— No controversy is possible between Versailles and Berlin. At Versailles, the treaty must be published, communicated, imposed, and signed.

OWNERSHIP OF THE SAAR VALLEY PROVIDED FOR.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A Havas message states:— The peace treaty provides for the ownership of the Saar valley by France, involving the ownership of all accessories, plant, equipment, buildings and schools in the Saar basin, which will form part of the French Customs union.

GERMANY.

TREATY WITH THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Daily Telegraph Warsaw Correspondent, telegraphing on April 17th, states that a formal treaty was signed last week between Germany and the Russian Bolshevik Government, according to which the Germans are to re-organise the Russian railways, and send a thousand military instructors to the Russian Army.

Russia undertakes to send Germany an agreed amount of provisions yearly, and undertakes not to enter into negotiations with the Entente.

Russia will, also, militarily assist Germany in case of need, during the next twenty years.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONG INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— President Wilson yesterday afternoon had a long interview at the French War Office with M. Clemenceau, who afterwards saw Marshal Foch.

FRENCH FINANCES.

INCREASING THE PAPER CURRENCY.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, brought a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies to ratify an agreement increasing the circulation of notes from 36 to 37 milliard francs.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT PARIS.

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED EXHIBITORS.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— Speaking yesterday at the Hotel de Ville, inaugurating the *Foire de Paris*, the President of the Municipal Council mentioned the presence of 3,500 exhibitors, in spite of the economic restrictions still prevailing.

FRANCE'S WAR DEBT. GERMANY MUST PAY IT.

PARIS, April 18th.

A Havas message states:— According to French statistics, the war cost France 316 milliard francs. The 'Big Four' are demanding from Germany 125 milliards as the first instalment, the French quota being only about 65 milliards.

The French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have expressed the opinion, almost unanimously, that Germany must pay in full the bill for the war.

On behalf of the Senate, the Finance Committee, in a declaration, state that there is no doubt that the Government must obtain from the Peace Conference full recognition of the primordial right of France to payment, as a privileged creditor.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ZEBRUGUE VICTORY.

BRITISH NAVAL DETACHMENT EXPECTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 21st.

A Havas message states:— Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a naval contingent of 100 officers and 1,000 petty officers and men, is expected in Paris on Wednesday, the anniversary of the Zeebrugge victory.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA.

ALLIES DECIDE TO FEED HER.

PARIS, April 18th.

A Havas message states:— The announcement that the 'Big Four' have decided to assist in feeding Russia, including all parts under Bolshevik rule, has caused a profound sensation in Allied circles in Paris. It is believed that this will have a tremendous effect on the whole Russian situation, and in formulating the policy of the Allies towards the Bolsheviks.

The decision to feed Russia will involve a cessation of hostilities within definite lines, and the dictatorial policy of the Bolsheviks will not be recognised.

LATEST CABLES.

THE TURK IN EUROPE. INADVISABILITY OF ELIMINATING HIS RULE.

PARIS, April 17th.

A Havas message states:— French circles declare that there is a strong possibility that Turkish rule will not be eliminated from Europe. The Turks will, it is likely, retain Constantinople and the adjoining territory, as the forcing of the Turk-out of Europe may involve serious racial and religious issues, leading to a Holy War.

There is a suggestion that the United States should be given a mandate for the administration of Constantinople, instead of for that of Armenia.

THE RECENT EGYPTIAN AGITATION.

THE BAD IMPRESSION IT HAS CREATED.

PARIS, April 21st.

A Havas message states:— The French Press note that a bad impression has been created by the Egyptian agitation, which is assuming a markedly anti-Christian and anti-foreigner character at almost the very moment the Egyptian Nationalist delegation disembarks in Europe.

EARLIER CABLES.

SYRIA.

EMIR FEISUL PROLONGS HIS STAY.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— Emir Feisal has postponed his departure, at the request of the French Government, to pursue negotiations regarding Syria.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— A meeting of four Foreign Ministers and the first Japanese delegate has decided to suppress the opium trade.

A clause is to be inserted in the peace treaty, accepting the international convention, drawn up in 1913, for opium and its derivatives to be confined to medical purposes.

In order to prevent smuggling of the drug all Powers possessing leased territories in China are required to enforce the measures recommended.

JAPANESE SQUADRON TO VISIT MARSEILLES.

PARIS, April 28th.

A Havas message states:— A Japanese naval squadron, consisting of the *Ideano*, *Hinoki*, *Momo*, *Yanagi*, and *Kashi*, is due at Marseilles on April 27th.

A big feast has been arranged.

CABLES NOT TO BE RESTORED TO GERMANY.

PARIS, April 17th.

A Havas message states:— Among the cables not to be restored to Germany are those of Chelof, Tsingtau, Shanghai, Guam, and Menado.

PRESIDENT WILSON RECEIVES CHINESE PEACE DELEGATES.

PARIS, April 18th.

A Havas message states:— President Wilson, to-day, received Dr. Wellington Koo and other members of the Chinese Peace Delegation.

JAPAN'S RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AMENDMENT.

PARIS, April 31st.

A Havas message states:— The Japanese amendment, calling for the insertion, in the preamble, of a clause regarding the equality of all nations, will certainly come up for discussion, and is sure to create a certain amount of liveliness at the Conference at the last moment.

COMMUNION SERVICE. CHANGES ABANDONED.

More than 3,000 clergy and over 100,000 laity signed a memorial against the proposed changes in the Communion service, which was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury and York at Church House on February 27th. Objection was raised to the proposal to alter the Communion at the vital point in the prayer of Consecration and the immediately preceding and following prayers—that is, at the point which specially distinguishes the Communion office from the pre-consecration Mass.

The Duke of Northumberland, who introduced the deputation presenting the memorial, said he desired to express the feelings of profound suspicion and distrust which had been aroused in the minds of a large section of churchmen and churchwomen by the proposed changes. They believed that the effect of these changes would be to bring about an interpretation of doctrine which was directly contrary to the tenets of the Church of England, and would tend to introduce practices and traditions which the present form of the Prayer Book was specially designed to prevent. In view of this scheme the effect of the proposed changes must be to create an element of discord, which could not but accentuate the unhappy divisions which already existed in the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply, said the position of himself and the Archbishop of York was one of quite extraordinary difficulty, and they were agreed and resolved to be absolutely fair and straightforward on it, and public-spirited to the Church in anything that they tried to do. The changes that were proposed, which he did not necessarily advocate, were, he said, capable of a perfectly loyal use as the service of our own Book of Common Prayer but as soon as it was found how strong the feeling was with regard to the matter, they at once stopped going forward with the proposed changes, and decided to wait until some definite agreement could be arrived at.

The Archbishop of York concurred.

WHAT GERMANY CAN PAY.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the City of London Conservative and Unionist Association, the Hon. Herbert Gibbs said that the City had a vital interest in the question of indemnities. He had made a special study of the subject, and in reply to criticism he would say that the savings of Germany were not great indeed. The German Finance Minister in 1918 had stated that the savings of the German people before the war were £400,000,000 a year. The army and navy cost them £200,000,000. If this were added to the former amount they would have £200,000,000. The German people might easily save £120,000,000, making £200,000,000. He would not add the £200,000,000 for the difference in the making £200,000,000. Germany, then, he said, would save £200,000,000, leaving them £200,000,000. The burden would fall, not on the wages of Germany, but on the people who made the war, and a Royal Commission should sit in Parliament to receive the money in marks at the gold exchange rate.

The liberated peoples of the Hungarian Empire and of the Turkish Empire call out to us for this thing has not arisen in a council of states. Europe is a bit sick-at heart at this time.

ness of the reflected glory of these
because the Constitution made me
Commander-in-Chief, and they
taught me some lessons. When
into the war we went into it on the
of declarations which it was my pri-

I must say that I have been one of the critics—and the critics themselves;—and when there was founded, in them, but by the fact of their criticism. I cannot imagine these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. I cannot imagine how they can live and not be contact with the events of their times." I particularly cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a school of careful selfishness and shut out the best detail. I have heard no course of generosity in their criticisms.... I have heard no constructive suggestions. I have heard nothing, except: "Will it not be dangerous to us, to help the world?" It would be fatal to us not to help it. "I am being what I will venture to call the famous and the most powerful nation of the world; we should of a sudden become the most contemptible. So I do not need to be the people of the United States and support this covenant. I am an American, and I knew they would. A sweet revenge it is upon the world." They laughed at us once, when thought we did not mean our professions of principle. They thought so in April of 1917. It was hardly crediting them that we would do anything for a few men over, and go through the life of helping a man when they saw multitudes of those who saw multitudes were eager to do those not to the other side, they amazed, and said, "The thing in this nation is the friend of mankind." It said it was. The enthusiasm, the hope, the trust, the confidence in the future bred by that change of mind is indurable by any individual. A man who is so much of his special interests and so much of the American in the mass and willing to die for an ideal. The

It is inconceivable that we should appoint them, and we shall not. The will come when men in America will be willing to sell their hearts and pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice, which it is necessary to make in order to come to their might and their moral power as the cause of justice for men of every race and color. God gave us the privilege of knowing that God gave us out counting the cost, and because we were true Americans, lovers of our country and of right.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	On 29th Apr. Noon.	On 29th Apr. Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	On 29th Apr. 3 P.M.	On 30th Apr. 3 P.M.
NEWCHOW	On 30th Apr. 3 P.M.	On 1st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	On 1st May, Noon.	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	On 4th May, 4 P.M.	On 5th May, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	On 5th May, Noon.	On 6th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	On 6th May, Noon.	On 6th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... (Capt. A. H. Stewart) THURSDAY, 1st May, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.

3

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
THE SUBSIDIARY LINE.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Ship	Leave Hongkong	Arrive
S.S. "ARCHER"	May 10th, 1919.	May 10th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 21st, 1919.	May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 1st, 1919.	June 1st, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 1st, 1919.	July 1st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

These are interchangeable with the Torii Line Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPAGNE OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	29th April Noon	2nd June	10th June
NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
HEJAZ	2nd May	22nd May
DILWARA	3rd May	11th June

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Arrive
DILWARA	11th May	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 tons	THURS. 15th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 tons	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	ATSUTA MARU ... 15,960 tons	FRI. 2nd May, at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SHIDZUOKA MARU	SAT. 17th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU ... 12,300 tons	WED. 31st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAIYUKU MARU	MON. 19th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIPUNESAN MARU	END of May.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TENZAN MARU	MIDDLE May.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & TOKYO.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:
SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
(Omitting Manila Enroute.)

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
& YASUDA, Managers.

Telephone 803 and 2

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 3rd, From YOKOHAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	May 6th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	May 23rd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKOHAMA.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

TRENOS BY TRANS-ANDALUSIA ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 15th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail from the Port of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 1274 and 1275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	On or about
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MADEIRALLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 12th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CHUFUKU MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th April.
"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.
GENOA—Monthly service—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"KASADO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 6th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... SATURDAY, 16th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 6th May.
SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to U.S. LAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAIFUKU MARU" ... MONDAY, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.
"SOURABAYA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 2nd May.
"NANKIN MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO, via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will call at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th May, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"KANO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... JUNE 18th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... JULY 2nd, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee House Block, Telephone 1242.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (via NAGAPATAN)...	Stentor	30th April
SHANGHAI	Feja	30th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Liaoning	Tuesday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Star of France	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tian	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Mauritius	Harbin	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Nettles	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Shan	Tuesday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Ching-shi	Registration 2.15 P.M. Letters 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yang	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Hankow and Haiphong	Tientsin	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Tientsin	Wednesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Wednesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Thursday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama	Tientsin	Thursday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tientsin	Thursday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Nettles	Registration 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Shan	Friday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Friday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo and San Francisco	Seiya Maru	Saturday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Tientsin	Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Saturday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Keelung	Kiao Maru	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama	Tientsin	Monday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Tientsin	Monday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama	Tientsin	Tuesday, 6th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tientsin	Tuesday, 6th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Nettles	Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Shan	Thursday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama	Tientsin	Thursday, 8th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Keelung	Kiao Maru	Thursday, 8th, 10.30 A.M.

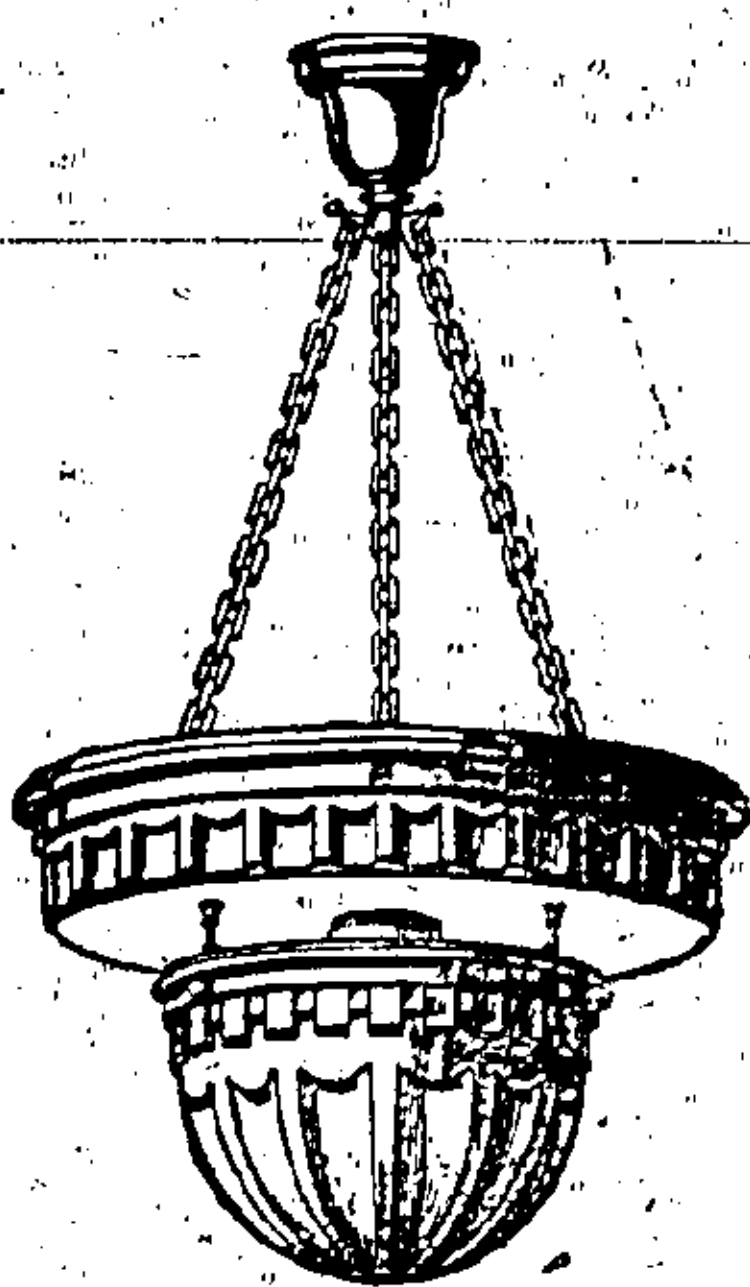
* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling
light-replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the
"BRASCOLITE"
FITTING.



Prepare for the
warm weather and
send your fans in
to be cleaned and
plated.
A new stock of
the latest models
due to arrive!

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on May 14th, to

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON	April 29th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months sight	3/4 1/2
Credit at 4 months sight	3/4 1/2
100 centenary Bill, 4 months sight	3/4 1/2
On PARIS	
Bank Bills on demand	47 1/2
Credit at 4 months sight	46 1/2
On NEW YORK	
Bank Bills on demand	7 1/2
Credit at 60 days sight	8 1/2
On BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA	
On demand	14 1/2
On MANILA	
On demand	16 1/2
On SINGAPORE	
On demand	14 1/2
On BATAVIA	
On demand	18 1/2
On HONGKONG	
On demand	nom.
On HANKOW	
On demand	4 1/2
On SHANGHAI	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.80 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.	\$40.40
Bar Silver per oz. 3 d April	49 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Tiger's Club."
9.15 p.m.—Aladdin at the Royal Naval Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1919 10

THE HO HONG BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements).

CAPITAL.	
Registered	\$3,000,000.00
Subscribed	\$3,000,000.00
Paid up	\$3,000,000.00
Shareholders	\$3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Singapore, Raffles Chambers 5 and 6.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Muar, Batu Pahat, Penang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Malacca, Klang.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LIM PENG SANG Esq. (Chairman), Hon. Dr. Lee Boon Yee Esq., Teo Soon Lan Esq., Lim Peng Ma Esq., Ng Ah Si Esq., Lee Choon Guan Esq., Lim Chuan Chan Esq., Chee Siew Cheng Esq., Tan Siew Hoo Esq., Chan Kang Sui Esq., Khoo Beng Cheong Esq., Tan Cheng Lok Esq.

Managing Director: LIM PENG MAU Esq. General Manager: Siew Poo Loo Esq.

The Bank buys and receives for collection documentary and other bills, issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on the above places.

HO HONG COMPANY, Hongkong Agency, KO LEONG HOE, 28, Wing Lok St. Tel. 1863.

Hongkong, March 29th, 1919. [54]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN SHING).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	27,500,000
Reserve Funds	6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Tachu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [62]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	F. 75,000,000
Paid Up	F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 37,500,000)	subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot, Director.

General Manager: A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Yunnan, Fookchow.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank.

In NEW YORK: Richmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [65]

THE MYCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	21,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Profit	785,700

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kots Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

G. L. SANDES, Acting Manager, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64]

THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 2ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)
Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,376,800
Reserve Funds ... \$1,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haining, Tientsin, (Nanking): Miyun, Chohai, Fushien, Nianlan, Hsuanhua, (CHINA): Tientsin, Peking, Lohai, Tientsin, Sangliang, Shunhefu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohai, Weinsien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsingtau, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsianingfu, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairi, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailun, Ninguta, Kungshing, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, (HUPSH): Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, (HUPAN): Changsha, Kiangsi, Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wuxi, Hsuehchow, Lungchow, (SOUTH): Tientsin, (SHEWYU): Tientsin, Tientsin, Chohai, Tientsin, Lintshien, (SHANGHAI): Taiyuanfu, Yenching, Sinkinghsien, Tientsin, (HONAN): Kaifeng, Chongkiakow, Hsian, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fookchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHINKIAO): Hsuehchow, Shaochow, Hsuehchow, Kiating, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yoyao, Haimen, (KIAOHO): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (ANWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Luchow, Tientsin, Tientsin, Luan, (SZECHUEN): Kweichow, Kweichow, (SHANSHI): Sianfu, Hangchow, (SUTUAN): Kweichow, Fookchow, (TAIHAI): Kiang, Fengchen, (UZO): Uzo, Hakiiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUTEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. [71]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	21,200,000
Reserve Fund	21,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	21,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 Year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKETT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64]

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919. [66]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CHAMBERLAIN, at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 14, Des Vaux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 15, Fleet Street, E.C.4.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.